

his fellow-men are law. Seldom engaged in discussion, his power of expression by language is not developed, but reason may exist without eloquence, and clear ideas of action without the readiness of illustration. The lecturer spoke eloquently on the subject of Agricultural Societies, forcibly delineating their beneficial effects in rural communities; the present rapid means of transit affords great facilities for carrying out these designs. He then stated how advantageously had been the influence of the Highland Society of Scotland, and similar institutions in England. Members of those societies had spread the example over the world. Our Canadian societies, although by largely established and individually small, had done much good in the aggregate. Our local societies are powerful in the good they produce; constant improvements are suggested and every effort in that way increases agricultural wealth. The lecturer strongly urged the advantage which would accrue if Farmers met frequently during the winter for the discussion of objects of interest. The working of a Farmers' Club is simple and tends to produce a good social and moral result. It thereby food for reflection is provided. To the young this is very valuable. The young man whose enquiring mind receives the proper food, cannot fail to become a friend to his country and a loyal man. It is a farmer has intelligence it enables him to co-operate with Providence in the production of the material requirements of life.

Mr. Beckland concluded his lecture by suggesting the advantage of paying more attention to building and design of schools, so as to make them more sightly to the young—their perceptive powers being largely developed great weight is attached to beauty of appearance. He also spoke of the advantage of having gardens connected with schools, where the elementary parts of several of the sciences might be illustrated.

After the lecture a vote of thanks was given to the Professor by the audience, who appeared highly pleased with the affair.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Toronto Correspondent.

Toronto, March 17th, 1856.

The ministerial crisis is over. The advisers of the Queen's Representative again breathe. The danger which threatened them with expulsion from office they would be compelled to resign with unfeigned grief, has passed over the cloud has vanished and their political horizon is unobscured. The Hon. J. H. Cameron on Monday moved for an address to the Governor for the procurement of Judge Duval's address to the jury in the Corrigan murder trial. The ministry opposed it on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and were defeated. They then adjourned the House until Thursday—when Hon. Mr. Drummond made a motion to rescind the resolution passed on motion of Mr. Cameron, declaring that rather than permit an unconstitutional proceeding, as ask a Judge for his charge to a jury, they would resign, or dissolve. Taking advantage of a piece of parliamentary etiquette, the ministry evaded the putting of the motion, and the resolution of Monday is still in force, notwithstanding the announcement of their intention to resign rather than present the address.

"Blackery" has a character in his "Newcomer" called "Colonel Newcombe." He tells what the Colonel did when in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. Col. Newcombe was a brave man, and prudent. Being surprised once by a superior force of the enemy, and deserted by his small detachment, he saw that by maintaining his ground he would only expose himself to certain death. Alone, he could do nothing against such irresistible opposition, so he did the only thing a prudent man could do in such a predicament. The ran away as fast as his legs could carry him. Begging the author's pardon for comparing his Colonel to our present ministry, they have done what Colonel Newcombe did, they ran away. Putting on a bold front at first, they declared to the House, "Perish in asking for this address and will resign, or dissolve." Beholding the opposition increasing, notwithstanding their threat, they abandoned their position, leaving the opposition in possession of the point they carried on Monday night, and preserving offices. Take Richard II. ("the pious compadre megalomane") they join the host, the force and tell them they will carry the very thing that a few hours before they refused on pain of resignation. What a victory convenience has achieved over honor! Take schoolboys after a whipping they are now exceedingly tractable. We behold them immediately hurrying on the second reading of the Legislative Council Bill. One of the most pernicious ever attempted to be passed in that House, but one which will please Lower Canada members. They therefore pass it to conciliate them. We have here another proof of the want of representation by population. The bill is not asked for by Upper Canada, but has long been demanded by French Canadians, that is by their politicians for it is probable that Lower Canadians would demand everything their leaders desire them. So true is it that they are led by instead of directing their representatives. When we see the ministry hurrying through all its stages this obnoxious bill, sacrificing their former principles to conciliate the ultra democratic Lower Canadian members and those of Upper Canada by whom it is used as a piece of political clap-net—we must acknowledge that all their boasted loyalty, their wanted conservatism is sham.

All honor to Mr. Cameron, to Mr. Brown and the remaining four who opposed the bill. A constitution which permits men to be elected for a period of eight years to a seat independent position, to a seat which for that period will enable them to set at defiance their constituents, the administration and every one, will be acknowledged by all to be bad. Yet such is the exact nature of the change, which, if passed, the Executive Legislative Council Bill will effect. When in the short period of four years, for which members of the Lower House are elected, we have seen instances of members entirely changing their political principles, then, members have been known to utterly

forget the pledges made to constituents who elected them. Nay, in that short period have we seen many forsake the political ship to its own course and land on some rich official soil, fertile in emoluments. Yet we see the House almost unanimous in bringing forward a measure which will enable the Canadian Peers to bid defiance to the public, to the Commons, and to all for double that period. It may be said that the present state of affairs is worse. The present members are chosen for life, that all the evils here enumerated are rendered perpetual. The argument is a fallacious one. The present members of the Upper House are, or ought to be, chosen for integrity and wisdom, for their wealth, or the interest they have at stake in the country; such people are careful to legislate for its welfare. In its elective state, who would become members of the Upper House? Who would be harassed with the trouble, the expense of canvassing the country for a seat? Would men of probity and experience, men who by the British Constitution should be elected to guard the country against the reckless legislation of demagogues, or office seekers? I believe it will be admitted that only the ambitious, the politician in the most comprehensive sense of the word, which signifies one who sacrifices every principle to his desire for power—would be elected to the Upper House. In cities, the mobocracy are supreme. Worthless characters who live in a miserable shanty, have as much power to elect a member, as the proprietor owning whole streets. In the country the wealthy farmer whose interest in the prosperity of the country is great, possesses no more power in the election of his representative, than the hodman who mixed the mortar which cements the bricks of his new dwelling. Yet in choosing a proper representative, who will compare the judgment of the latter to the farmer? Which of the two will be most accessible to a bribe? And do not these usually out number the more thinking community? And are they not more energetic? Is it not true that the laborer will drop his spade and hurry to the election merely for the excitement, the importance his vote gives him, or the thoughts of the "treats" he will get there? Whilst the farmer will be unwilling to leave his work—indifferent perhaps of whatever course the election may take. In cities, invariably, in the country, occasionally, the mobocracy carry the elections—and it is enough that one branch of our Parliament is elected by them. One democratic branch is sufficient. Under the present constitution a refractory Upper House is easily controlled. The Commons may add to their number if necessary to carry their measure. Let it become elective and that power is lost. It can then tell the Lower House "this measure no matter how much you desire it shall not be passed," and the Commons cannot help themselves.

It is to be hoped this Bill will not be passed—notwithstanding the impudence of the Government to feed us with a measure we at present have no appetite for. Let us think for ourselves and not accept this political bait. Let us examine it thoroughly unbiassed by an appearance which conceals so destructive a policy.

THRO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Parliament of New Brunswick have passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, by a majority of six.

New York, March 18.

Havana advices of March 10th state that the British ship of war *Powerful* had arrived there, with orders to unite all the English and French naval forces stationed in the Mexican Gulf, and to start immediately for Nicaragua.

New York, March 18th.

The schooner *Palmath*, outward bound, was seized this morning at the Narrows, by the U. S. Marshal and brought back and landed at the Navy Yard. She was doubtless intended for the Slave Trade, having on board all the necessary fixtures for that business. The Captain and crew were put on board at the time of the seizure.

A Key West letter of March 10th, says:—It was reported that both Nicaragua and Panama ships will make Key West their depot.

New Orleans dates of Wednesday, were received by this morning's mail. It contains details of Mexican news, previously received by telegraph.

There was no communication by telegraph between Vera Cruz and the capital, the wires having been destroyed by the revolutionists. These latest dates from the coast of Government were to the 19th ult. previous to which time Comandante had left the city, to put himself at the head of the troops destined for the seizure of Puebla. The whole force numbered 12,000 infantry, and 10 pieces of cannon. The Revolutionists have 8,000 troops at Puebla. The officers who left the revolt at the Castle of San Juan had been sentenced to be shot.

New York, March 17.

Mr. Vanderbilt, President of the Nicaragua Canal Company, gives notice today of the withdrawal of that line for the present until the United States Government has had sufficient time to look into the outrage committed on their property by the Nicaraguan authorities.

About half past 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, the ferry boat *New Jersey*, while crossing the Delaware River from Philadelphia to Camden, took fire in the middle of the stream. There being a great deal of floating ice in the river, much difficulty was experienced in managing the vessel, and she was finally run upon the bar opposite Arch street, leaving a large number of persons drowned. It is impossible to give a list of the killed and missing, but the following is compiled from the accounts that have reached us. Accounts for 57 passengers; 33 escaped, 4 drowned and missing; supposed to be lost 23, the captain of the boat and two mates. There were from 75 to 100 on board—one passenger says about 60, and another 100 to 125. The Captain's statement is probably the most correct, and will make the list of the dead a fearful one; indeed very many were killed by the paddle wheels, leaving mangled or burnt down the water forward of the wheels, while no boat was in motion.

Washington, March 17.

Mr. Buchanan's letter by the *Arabia* announces that the feeling in political circles in England towards the United States is much modified. "The feeling is much less angry than indicated by the press, and is favorable to a speedy adjustment. No difficulty is now anticipated on that score, although there have been no very recent conferences, owing to Lord Clarendon's absence at Paris."

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, March 17, 1856.

Fall Wheat 3s 5d, Spring Wheat 4s 3d, Pease 3s 4d, Oats 2s 9d, Potatoes 2s 3d, Butter 1s 3d, Eggs 1s 3d, Hay 1s 10d, Cattle 1s 10d, Horses 1s 10d, Poultry 1s 10d, Fish 1s 10d, Fruit 1s 10d, Vegetables 1s 10d, Miscellaneous 1s 10d.

Toronto, March 19, 1856.

Wheat 3s 5d, Pease 3s 4d, Oats 2s 9d, Potatoes 2s 3d, Butter 1s 3d, Eggs 1s 3d, Hay 1s 10d, Cattle 1s 10d, Horses 1s 10d, Poultry 1s 10d, Fish 1s 10d, Fruit 1s 10d, Vegetables 1s 10d, Miscellaneous 1s 10d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

County Grammar School NEWMARKET.

The Spring Term will commence on Wednesday, the 20th inst at 9 A. M. S. A. MARLING, B. A. Head Master.

Newmarket, March 19, 1856. 14w3

JUST RECEIVED,

A. M. HALL'S SALOON,

FRESH OYSTERS, FRESH SALMON, FRESH MACKEREL, FRESH LOBSTERS, AND FRESH SARDINES.

Newmarket, March 20, 1856. 14w2

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

ON Queen Street. The south-west corner of Lot 15 in the 3rd Concession of East Gwillimburgh, consisting of one acre and a quarter. There is a *Frame House* and a *good well* on the premises, a suitable situation for either a Mechanic, Store, or Tavern. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

DAVID BROWN. 14w3

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET

WEST HALF 20 in 6th Con. East Gwillimburgh—50 acres cleared—cheap. Address, post paid.

J. R. MOUNTJOY. 14w3

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer of Union School Section No. 2, Whitechurch King, until the 25th inst.

For Furnishing Material

BUILDING A SCHOOL HOUSE,

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the above office.

The lowest tender if otherwise satisfactory, will be accepted.

ADAM GRAHAM, BENJAMIN PEARSON, JAMES ABBOTT, Trustees. U. S. 2. Aurora, March 20, 1856. 12w3

SELLING OFF.

R. H. SMITH,

Newmarket.

HAVING disposed of his interest in the Mercantile business to

Mr. Moses W. Rogers,

IS NOW SELLING OFF

His immense Stock of Goods, consisting in part of a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES, TEAS AND SPICES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS, CUTLERY, COTTON YARN, CARPET WARE, Some beautiful patterns Carpets.

ROOM FURNITURE, WINDOW SHADES, SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, "BRICKS" &c.

Philadelphian Mill and Maltley Saws, Cross-Cut and Patent Circular Teeth Saws,

BARN DOOR HINGES, CABLE CHAIN, IRON, BUTCHER KNUIFE, PLATE, IRON, HAND, SWEDES IRON, CUT BLISTER, SPRING & EAGLE STEEL, AMERICAN KALIB, WATER LIME,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

MILLINERY, &c.

As this Stock of Goods must be sold before the 29th of March, great bargains may be expected.

ROBERT H. SMITH. 5w

FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King, 200 ACRES, BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED; A beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within

SIX MILES OF AURORA,

On the Line of the Northern Rail Road. TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly instalments.

Enquire of

A. BOULTBEE,

Newmarket. February 26th, 1856. 10f

ATTENTION!

JOHN DAVISON

Will sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost Price for Cash, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c.

All of Superior Quality.

Parties wishing to purchase Cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

J. D. WISHES to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety, on the shortest notice.

Two good Journeymen Shoemakers wanted.

JOHN DAVISON.

Newmarket, Feb'y 13, 1856. 9f

NEWS FOR FARMERS!

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada, MANNY'S PATENT COMBINED MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE, with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stands unparalleled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—

Its perfect adaptation to uneven surfaces. Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheels, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Reaper is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain. Price, with two sets of knives, \$120.

The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The platform has been changed by altering the Machinery, so that the reaper has no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These Machines are Self-feeding. Once oiling will last a whole day.

—ALSO—

Seymour and Morgan's Reaper, which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province.

Price \$120.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE, Price \$110.

These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

Agricultural Implements and Stores of every description.

Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co.,

Holland Landing. 8y1

February 6th, 1856.

100 NAGG'S PATENT PLOUGHS on hand at \$20 each.

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HENRY HARRIS,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.

AURORA.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in *Plain or Ornamental*.

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.

Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856. 6

GEO. HUGHES,

BROWNVILLE.

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapness and Variety

He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, TOBACCOS, RICE, &c. &c.

CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINETTS, DOMESTIC CLOTHS,

BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

LADY'S BONNETS, CIRCULAR CAPES, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ROCHESTER TOOLS,

And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with the above.

Brownville, King, Jan'y 24, 1856. 4f

Particularly IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

THERE never was a more elegant display of rich DRESS GOODS than now to be witnessed at

B. PEARSON'S, AURORA.

Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Stripe Silks, rich Mourne Antiques, French, German, and American Merino Plaid, De Laines, &c. Shawls, Cloaks and Trimmings, in great variety, together with an assortment of French-Needlework Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Chemises, Gloves and Hosiery. Ladies, if you wish to save your money and still have the best goods in the country, go to

B. PEARSON, Aurora.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

HARDWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

PRODUCE.

B. PEARSON.

N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.

Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 2f

REMOVED

TO THE

OLD STAND,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,

NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber having recently filled up his Store has opened on a superior stock of

DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

Consisting partly of

Clothes and Cashmeres, Alpacaes and Orleans, Australian Grapes, German and British Calico, Bombay Cheeks, Glaciers and Guss of Naples, Moir Antiques, Plain and Fancy Velvet Trimmings, Plain do. do. Gimps and Fringes, Scarfs and Sashes, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Doeskins & Tweeds, Vestings, Scarfs and Ties, &c. &c. &c. Together with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

Including London Pickles and Sauces.

WINE AND LIQUORS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,

Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

JOS. CAWTHRA

Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 1f

MRS. WARNER'S SCHOOL

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Pupils under eight years,	£	0	10	0
Over eight years,	0	10	0	0
Music,	1	10	0	0
Singing,	1	10	0	0
Boards without Music,	7	6	0	0

Newmarket, Dec. 21st, 1856. 2w2

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE DOUBLE WAGON

nearly new; likewise a

A very good Team Horse, and

A lot of Sheep.

Enquire of

WILSON REID & CO.,

Sharon. 1f

Dec. 12, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE DOUBLE WAGON

nearly new; likewise a

A very good Team Horse, and

A lot of Sheep.

Enquire of

WILSON REID & CO.,

Sharon. 1f

Dec. 12, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE DOUBLE WAGON

nearly new; likewise a

A very good Team Horse, and

A lot of Sheep.

Enquire of

WILSON REID & CO.,

Sharon. 1f

Dec. 12, 1855.

General Farming Wanted.

By Intending Settlers.

A Nightly Gardener is desirous of purchasing a large and fertile Farm with a suitable House and Offices, of from 100 to 400 acres, within 100 miles of Toronto, and where the live and dead stock might be purchased at a reduction, or he would rent such a property with the option of purchasing. Terms—CASH.

SEVERAL SMALLER FARMS WANTED.

Full particulars of terms, locality, sporting &c., may be addressed, post-paid to the care of the Rev. the Editor of the *Old Countryman*, Toronto, Canada West.

An excellent Farm of about 40 Acres with Dwelling House, &c., for sale on Yonge street, five miles from the city.

Properties for sale in Canada will be advertised in the edition for Europe at a reduced price. The number of copies sent thicker from the place of publication and from Subscribers approaches 500 weekly.

"The Old Countryman,"

Tri-Weekly.

Price Ten Shillings per annum, advance in advance. The Saturday number, intended for Europe, may be had at one dollar per annum. Single numbers folded for the post, may be had at one Penny each at Shaw's, Bookbinder, St. Lawrence Arcade, Toronto.

N.B.—Parties receiving and retaining one or more numbers of THE OLD COUNTRYMAN will not be considered. Subscribers must have signified their wish to become such.

Communications illustrative of the Natural History of various localities, will be much valued, and will be very interesting at home.

Office of THE OLD COUNTRYMAN over Rossell's Book Store, King Street East, Second Floor. Toronto, Feb. 6th 1856. 8.

Tailoring

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sharon and the surrounding country, that he has now opened a

New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment.

A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon.

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving ample satisfaction.

All work warranted, as to neatness and durability.

N.B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

W. J. PRENTICE.

Sharon, Feb'y 7th, 1856. 8y1

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Suitable for a general country business, and which having been procured (on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE

Establishment.

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on

INTERESTING SCRAPS.

A MAN'S MAN FOR A THAT.

Howitt relates, an anecdote, associated with the poem from which this famous line is so often quoted; which may not be familiar to our readers. Borah invited to dine at his nobleman's on a certain occasion, was turned off to eat his dinner with the butler. After the feast was over, he was sent for to the dining-room, a chair placed for him at the bottom of the table, and he was called on for a song. Controlling his indignation, he sang—

Is there for honest poverty,
Who change his head and a that?
The coward slave we pass him by,
And here the nobleman sits,
For a man's man for a that.
A man's man for a that.
You see you birkie, and a lord,
(Pointing to the nobleman at the head of the table)
Who struts and stares, and a that,
Through hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a cool for a that.
For a that and a that,
A man's man for a that.

As the last words issued from his lips, he arose and not deigning the company a syllable of advice, he marched out of the room and the house.

"This is really the smallest horse I ever saw," said a countryman on viewing a Shetland pony. "Indade, now," said his companion, "but I have seen one as small as two of him."

A man with moderate appetite dined at an hotel, and after eating the whole of a young pig, was asked if he would have some pudding. He said he didn't care much about the pudding; but if they had another little hog he would be thankful for it.

Pretty Shopkeeper "Very sorry, sir, but we have no shirts that will fit you. I will measure you for a dozen." Horrified Bwell—"Good gracious! shall I have to strip?"

At an inn in Sweden, there was the following inscription in English, on the wall: "You will find at Trollhättan excellent bread, meat and wine, provided you bring with you." And this will almost serve for a description of human life, so much depends upon the temper that events are met with, and on the prudence that forces and provides against them.

A gentleman (not a hundred miles from Puckelchurch) recently addressed a passionate letter *doux* to a lady, to which was added the following postscript:—"Please to send a speedy answer to this, as I have somebody else in my eye!"

In Russia the power of the husband over the wife is so great, that a complaint of a wife against her husband for being beaten by him, would not be admitted before a court.

Difference between singular and plural. When William, Prince of Orange, landed in England, he said to the people whom he first met—"I have come for your good, for all your goods!"

Mrs. Lucy Stone.—The editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal says: "Having seen the lady's name registered at the Phillips House as 'Miss L. Stone,' we ventured to inquire if she desired to be addressed as Miss Lucy Stone, or Lucy Stone Blackwell, as the papers sometimes designated her. 'I call myself Mrs. Lucy Stone, sir,' was the gracious reply."

A gentleman in a steamboat asked the man who came to collect the passage money if there was any danger of being blown up, as the steam made such a noise. "Not the least," said the sharp collector, "unless you refuse to pay your fare."

Evil company is like tobacco smoke—you cannot be long in its presence without carrying away a taint of it.

It is supposed that the first person who ever had the itch was the devil—hence this title, "The Old Scratch."

The mind has more room in it than most people think, if you would but furnish the apartment.—Gray.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Public Works, Toronto, 26th Dec. 1855.
Plans are required for a CITY HOUSE, to be erected on the corner of the Queen and York Streets, in the City of Toronto. The plans are to be submitted to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856. The plans are to be submitted to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856. The plans are to be submitted to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE HAMILTON AND TORONTO BRANCH.

On and after Monday next the 3rd Dec. Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Stations.	Express.	Accommodation.	Mixed.
Toronto	8 10	8 40	10 00
Hamilton	8 15	8 45	10 05
Port Credit	8 20	8 50	10 10
Oakville	8 25	8 55	10 15
Port Credit	8 30	9 00	10 20
Hamilton	8 35	9 05	10 25
Toronto	8 40	9 10	10 30

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Express.	Accommodation.	Mixed.
Hamilton	11 10	11 40	12 00
Wellington Square	11 15	11 45	12 05
Bronte	11 20	11 50	12 10
Oakville	11 25	11 55	12 15
Port Credit	11 30	12 00	12 20
Hamilton	11 35	12 05	12 25
Toronto	11 40	12 10	12 30

The above trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY running in connection with Trains to

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK, and with MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS TO

DETROIT, FOR CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c. The 3 30 Train from Toronto meets G. W. R. Accommodation Train going west, at Hamilton for

PRESTON, GALT, PARIS, LONDON, AND intermediate Stations. THROUGH TICKETS for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station.

STAGES run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c., &c. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, } Hamilton, December, 1855. } 1

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW. EDINBURGH, 25th Dec. 1855. Wm. Cunningham Commander. NEW YORK, 26th Dec. 1855. Robt. Craig. GLASGOW, 19th Dec. 1855. John Duncan.

The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer

EDINBURGH, is appointed to sail from New York for Glasgow direct on Saturday, 26th of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE: First Class.....\$75 A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality properly cooked at.....\$50 Carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

J. McCAYMON, 33 Broadway, New York. New York City Bill or Gold only received for passage. Dec 6, 1855. } 1

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP. FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage.....\$130 Second Cabin Passage.....75 FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage.....\$110 Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax. Avalon, America, Persia, Asia, Canada, Niagara. These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to C. CUNARD, 4, Bowling Green, New York. The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

December 12.

HOGAN'S PRIZE ESSAY ON CANADA.

The Subscribers have now received a supply of the above very popular publication for sale.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED. Also, an edition with Map, 5s.; or handsomely bound in cloth, 6s. 3d. THOMPSON & CO., 52 King Street East. Toronto, Dec. 13, 1855.

TO THE CHURCHES, MINISTERS, BAPTIST, METHODIST, &c., &c. The following is a list of the names of the churches, ministers, and other persons who have been named in the above publication, and who are desirous of having their names inserted in the same, for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the same, free of charge.

On the 1st of January 1856, will be published the first number of a new illustrated paper for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for prospectuses and specimen copies, which will be sent free by Mail.

All letters to be pre-paid. Address Office of "Children's Paper," York Chambers, Toronto C. W. Dec. 4, 1855.

Leckie, Carroll & Doyle, BARRISTERS AT LAW, Solicitors in Chancery &c., Toronto.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The Tribune is now in the midst of its fifteenth year; Vol. XV, of its weekly issue commenced on the first of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the Tribune; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying city like New York.

The Newark Mercury once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard gripping, screwing, avaricious employer, who was not hostile to the Tribune, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallibility, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted and will persistently combat every attempt to proscriber and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity, Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, the Tribune has gone steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficent policy of Industrial development and Internal Intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborigines of this Continent and of peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, the Tribune, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpolate slave-laundering into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition when at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party, rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirmed our unflinching anticipations. With no sickly lamentations, therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perilsous violation of the Missouri Compromise, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter violation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and lured suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the free-people in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort the energies of the Tribune will be steadily devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, the Tribune is now issued in quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions), SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily Edition (excluding not numbered) 22,000 copies. Semi-Weekly 14,175. Weekly 138,500. Quoted Edition 5,000. Total 159,775 copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only an indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdly not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS. The Tribune employs no traveling agents, and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; who no money paid; any when the paper cannot find him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the

DAILY TRIBUNE, \$6 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY, \$3; two copies for \$5; five for \$11 25. WEEKLY, \$2; three copies for \$5; five copies for \$8; ten copies for \$12; twenty copies for \$20 ONE ADDRESS for \$20; larger clubs, \$1 each subscriber. Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it. GREELEY & McCLATHRY, No 154 Nassau-st., New York.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. The first number of the TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will be issued on the first of January, 1856. As usual it will appear twice a month, free of postage, at the low price of Half a Dollar, (2s 6d) a year, payable in advance. The publisher again offers to agents and friends who may forward twenty subscribers, with the cash, a copy of that very useful book, "Mapleton, or more Work for the Maine Law; or if they have already received that, some other work of equal value, and a copy the Advocate gratis.

All who send six subscribers and upwards with the cash in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the Advocate gratis. Our friends in all other British North American Provinces are respectfully invited to co-operate on the same terms.

Orders and remittances are to be sent to JOHN C. BECKETT, 22, Great St. James-st., Montreal.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856 OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Weekly Edition between October and May, 1856.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and the lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heavenly-imparted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to Fiction, Poetry and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a humorous though refined character, are also freely given.

TERMS.—CASH IN ADVANCE. Single Copy, 12 1/2 CENTS PER ANNUM. 4 Copies, 50 CENTS. 10 Copies, 1 1/2 DOLLARS. 20 Copies, 2 1/2 DOLLARS. 50 Copies, 5 DOLLARS. 100 Copies, 10 DOLLARS. Address, always post-paid, DEACON & PETERSON, No 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

Sample numbers sent gratis when requested.

PRIVATE BILLS. Parties intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the Canada Gazette) to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office, Toronto.

ALFRED TODD, Clerk of Private Bill Office. Toronto, Oct. 31, 1855.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR. Toronto, Nov. 28, 1855.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL regrets that the satisfactory arrangement which he was enabled some time ago to effect, in reference to the mode of forwarding letters from Toronto to Canada by first packet from Liverpool, has been withdrawn by the Imperial Authorities.

By a recent order now in force, UNPAID LETTERS cannot be forwarded to Canada by any United States Packet unless specially addressed "BY UNITED STATES PACKET." It will therefore be necessary that persons in this country, who may desire to have their weekly correspondence maintained and shown to their friends in England, should address as above in the weeks served exclusively by the United States Steamers.

In the case of PREPAID LETTERS the intention of the writer as to choice of Packet will be considered by the Post Office to have been indicated by the postmark and name of the Packet, and the British Packet, and 1s. 2d. Sterling where for the United States Steamer.

R. SPENCE, Post Master General. Toronto, Nov. 29, 1855.

CONNER'S UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, Nos. 29, 31 and 33, Beekman-st., New York.

The undersigned beg to inform the trade that they have this day issued their new QUARTO SPECIMEN, and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, as well as to all who patronize their Foundry. In it will be found a new series of faces, from Pearl to Pica, surpassing if possible, their celebrated series of Scotch cut faces.

The Fancy Type department exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany and England.

The Scripts and Bordering are now for the first time presented to the printing public, and are the production of the best American and European artists.

An entire new series of German faces both for newspaper and job printing of a very superior style, is now nearly completed and ready for sale.

The metal from which the type is made will be found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of machine press printing.

They beg to return thanks for past favours, and to solicit a continuance. Their well known liberal manner of doing business for the past thirty years, is a guarantee to new patrons of their disposition and ability not to allow themselves to be surpassed for fair dealing, whether orders are by letters or otherwise.

N. B.—Proprietors of newspapers are requested to insert the above three times, provided they trade out three times the amount of their respective bills in materials of our manufacture and forward us one copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

JAS. CONNER & SONS, NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. THE NEW YORK PEOPLES ORGAN, A FAMILY JOURNAL, IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON FINE PAPER IN LARGE QUARTO AT 115 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

This Journal, now in its fourteenth year, was the first to espouse the cause of Washingtonianism, when it made its advent in this city, and appeared as a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand. The first to herald to the world the principles of the noble Order of the Sons of Temperance, the glorious result of the previous movements, and the instrumentality by which the next course is to be put down. Always keeping pace with the spirit of the times, the organ was early found amongst the advocates of prohibition, and it shall ever labour in its great vocation, until the traffic in strong drink is prohibited by law.

As a Family Journal, it has ever held a high position. Nothing shall find place in its columns but what is pure, and in its personal the nicest sense of propriety will never be offended.

Large Premiums will be given annually to secure Tales of interest and literary merit, such as have already secured for the Organ its high reputation—and in the Ladies' Department something will always be found to interest and please. The Children and Youth may be assured that they will not be forgotten; their interest lie near our hearts, and it is our most pleasing task to encourage and instruct them.

Our Political Selections shall ever be of the choicest kind; and the number and talent of our Editorial Corps will be sufficient guarantee for the Fidelity, Brilliance and Truthfulness of all we publish. A new feature has lately been introduced—Our Portrait Gallery—in which we will present monthly or more frequently, faithful likenesses, engraved on wood in the highest style of art, of the prominent friends of our cause, or the prominent men of our country and our time. Nothing shall be wanting that we can accomplish to make the Organ a welcome Visitor and valuable Companion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Post-Masters and others acting as agents in procuring subscribers, are authorized to retain 10 per cent, as their commission.

Now send on your subscriptions to JAMES MACKAN, Publisher 115 Nassau St. N. Y.

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